The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ratification of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty—Reported Reception by the Nicaraguan Legislature—The Cuban General-Government—Advices from Mexico, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

The Nicaragua Legislature received Mr. Squier's treaty immediately on the receipt of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty. They acted upon both, and the Dispatches will be transmitted immediately, and the views of this Government laid before them. President Mariano Martinez considers them very favorable, and promises that the Treaty shall be sent here by the first of February, duly ratified. Minister Wheeler was visiting Leon, where he was cordially received. The ratification of Yrissari had been received and accepted. This news contradicts the statement of the Panama letter-writer some of your correspondents, in which mistakes he seems to be very conversant in Spain.

Dispatches from Minister Lamar also confirm my previous statements that Nicaragua and Costa Rica had withdrawn their objections to the Treaty heretofore, relative to the landing of an American force to protect the Transit. This withdrawal was obtained upon under the earnest advice of England and France.

The rumor prevailing here last evening, that our Government had anticipated the rumored revolution in Cuba, was erroneous. I am assured at the State Department, not only that they have had not the slightest reason to anticipate such move, but the whole story is deemed highly improbable, not to say ridiculous. Dispatches received this morning from Havana make no reference to either present or prospective trouble.

It is said, that the authority of a number of the Naval Commissioners for the statement that Captain McCLUNEY will take the command of the Home Squadron, vice Commodore McKEEVER.

FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

Information was received to-day, from Nicaragua, which shows that Señor YRISSARI has not been recalled, but that his resignation as Minister to the United States, heretofore tendered, has been accepted. Gen. JARAS is still in Washington.

The Central American States are more than ever impressed with the necessity of forming a confederacy for their mutual protection.

The Government has just received Mexican dates to Nov. 25, which came overland by a special messenger.

It appears from the official dispatches that the *St. Mary's* arrived very opportunely at Guaymas on the 10th of November.

The truth of the rumor that Mr. AMES (who had been imprisoned at Guaymas and set at liberty) had arrived at Acapulco is confirmed.

The commotions for the present had subsided, and the regular authorities were restored to the possession of the City Government.

The public mind was still agitated by local troubles as well as by political animosities, growing out of the recent revolution in Sonora.

The Commander of the *St. Mary's* found FRANCISCO GARMAN, an American citizen, confined in jail, and procured his discharge. The former had not saluted the flag nor the Prefect, and it was not his intention to pay any military honor to the Governor—PESQUEIRA—who, it was said, was on his way to Guaymas.

PESQUEIRA was carrying on an active war against the adjoining State of Sinaloa, and by the last reports had gained a victory at La Mesia, near Culiacan, which opened the road to the city of Mazadan, toward which it was said he was moving.

Information had been received of the capture of Guadalajara, by DEGOLLADO, of the Juarez Party, after the assassination of BLANCARTE, the military commandant. The city had been delivered up to pillage. When this news reached Mazatlan, the inhabitants determined to defend their city against the Constitutionalists.

The French residents had banded themselves together for mutual protection, and all the foreigners had constructed the means of making an addition of four hundred men to the regular garrison.

The balance in the Treasury, on Monday last, was $6,502,000. The receipts of the week previous were $461,000. The amount of the drafts paid was $1,117,000, and that of the drafts issued $1,493,000—a reduction from last week of $223,000.

Captain MCCLUNEY has been appointed to the command of the Home Squadron, vice McKEEVER, who will return to Georgia to recruit his health.

Gen. Washington Correspondence.

THE HIGHER ELEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES—REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS—RELATIVE POWER OF THE SLAVE AND THE FREE STATES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1858.

In a little over a year from this time the eighth census of the United States must be taken, in accordance with the constitutional provision requiring an enumeration of the people every tenth year. The law under which the last census was taken, contains a clause giving it vitality again in 1860, unless Congress shall, in the meantime, have otherwise provided for taking the census in that year. Notice has been given in the House of Representatives of a new Census bill, which seems to have for its object to prevent the collection of any data beyond the mere enumeration of the people—thus [rejecting] all the valuable statistics in regard to manufactures, agricultural and all the vested branches of industry in which our people are engaged.

Certainly if these statistics cannot be promptly compiled and put in shape for reference, they lose much of their value. It is a remarkable fact that there are now engaged, in the Interior Department, a Superintendent and a corps of clerks, compiling statistics collected in 1850; and it is said that years will still be required to finish that work. This is all wrong; and it is to be hoped that Congress will enact some provision which shall limit the time within which all the census statistics must be ready for public use, and exclude from publication—and, far as possible from collection too—all matter which can not be made practically available, at least within two years time. If the statistics of the industrial interests, and of vitality, &c., cannot be thus promptly obtained, it will be far better to confine the Federal Census to the simple enumeration of populations, leaving to the States themselves the work of computing the value of products of the soil, and of the various pursuits of their people.

This subject of the Census, and the ratio to be established under it for representation in Congress, is already becoming a matter of speculation among politicians generally, and of special alarm to Southern men. The present House of Representatives is thus divided, sectionally:

	Reps.
Northern, or Free States	143
Southern, or Slave States	90

What shall be the relative power of the two sections after 1860? It is not difficult to arrive at an estimate which shall approximate very near to accuracy. Let us take as a basis for the calculation of the population of the several States, the last popular vote in each. By doing this, and adopting the same ratio as under the last Census, we arrive at the actual increase of strength in the Free States during the last eight years.

We can not well apply this plan of enumeration to the Slave States, because the negro element, which enters so largely into their representation, cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy. Enough may be gathered from the following table, however, to prove that during the next decade the Free States must have at least two-thirds, if not three-fourths of members of the [illegible] House of Congress:

STATES.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	97,445	113,311	6	7	1	—
N. Hampshire	71,342	92,502	4	5	1	—
Vermont	50,809	82,452	3	5	2	—
Massachusetts	169,054	172,023	10	11	1	—
Rhode Island	19,849	23,224	1	2	1	—
Connecticut	42,502	52,843	3	4	1	—
New-York	387,282	3,331,589	33	37	4	—
New-Jersey	89,445	111,503	5	6	1	—
Pennsylvania	258,037	2,906,172	27	28	1	—
Ohio	252,139	1,980,329	21	21	—	—
Indiana	151,092	1,350,428	13	13	—	—
Illinois	121,331	1,111,566	11	9	—	2
Michigan	74,723	749,113	6	6	—	—
Iowa	34,799	521,582	2	3	1	—
Wisconsin	115,510	557,610	7	3	—	4
California	120,000	607,510	6	3	—	3
Total	2,251,000	16,452,130	173	164	21	9

Minnesota, it is estimated, will have three members after 1860; but not having yet voted as a State in any general election, is not given in the above list. It, therefore, under the next census the ratio of representation is fixed at say 110,000 instead of 93,000, (in round numbers), as at present, so as to keep the number of Representatives at 233, the House of Representatives after 1863 will be divided as follows:

Representatives of Free States	149
Representatives of Slave States	89

Showing a gain of 6 members to the former and a loss of 12 to the latter.

The rumor which comes to us by way of New-Orleans, embodying that a revolution was believed to be about to break out in Cuba, has excited much interest here, and given rise to a great deal of speculation. The general disposition, however, is to accept it as a false alarm, for no one seems to have been aware that any movement of the kind was contemplated. If, however, it should prove to be true, and France responds to the call of the Spanish authorities for aid in suppression of the rebellion, it becomes an interesting query: "What position will the Government of the United States take? Will such intervention in the affairs of this hemisphere be such a movement as Mr. BUCHANAN has pledged the country to resist at all hazards?" Here may be another propitious opportunity for vindicating our Monroe doctrine in all its interpretations, and ascertaining whether it is a mere [illegible] to meeting suit of political faith, or something else. S.

CHANCES OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL—THE RAILWAY PROJECT—A SCHEME FOR ITS CONSTRUCTION THROUGH MEXICO, ETC.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1858.

It is stated that the Republican members of Congress have come to the conclusion that, owing to the state of parties, nothing will be done, at this session, in regard to a modification of the tariff, or of a railroad to the Pacific. Other accounts ascribe a similar conclusion to Democratic members. But it appears, notwithstanding, that the state of parties in the Senate is such as will probably secure the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill in that body, by a small majority. In the House there may be more doubt, as a considerable number of members are restrained from acceptance of economy or of constitutional power, but from the choice of a route.

But whatever may be the result of the projects before Congress, it is very certain that channels of communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific, across the American continent, have become a commercial necessity, and will be effected. To British enterprise and policy, the world will, no doubt, be indebted for a continuous railroad from the Canadas to British Columbia, and this route will be shorter by two thousand miles between England and China than the Panama route.

A southern route is also offered to American enterprise through Mexico to the Pacific, and this has lately attracted much attention from the fact that the route will be self-sustaining, and more rapid, safe and cheap for trade and travel, than any that we now have, or are likely to have. The two oceans approach each other more nearly in the Gulfs of Mexico and California than any other line within the temperate zone. The points of nearest approach are Aranzas Bay in Texas and Mazatlan.

The direct distance is about 600 miles, and the engineering difficulties of railroad construction are said to be less than upon any other known route on the continent. The region is well watered and well supplied with fuel, provisions, and building materials. The way travel on this route will, it is believed, sustain the road—an advantage which cannot be claimed for any other route. A sum not exceeding fifteen millions, and quite within the limits of private means, will complete the road. The right of way has been granted to an American company, together with great facilities for the construction of the road—all the materials employed in which are to be free of duty.

The harbor of Aranzas is the only one on the Gulf of Mexico adapted to become the Atlantic terminus of this remarkable inter-oceanic highway. The harbor at Mazatlan is safe and commodious. A Texas company is chartered for the purpose of continuing a railroad, within that State, to Aranzas Bay, and thence to the Rio Grande, with liberal aid from the State. Upon the completion of the Texan road there will be a continuous and direct line of railroad from Portland in Maine, to the Rio Grande, and it will remain only to continue this line through Mexico to Mazatlan to secure a highway to the Pacific, which will meet the requirements of commerce and travel, and bind the Northern and Southern Atlantic, and the Gulf States, more closely to each other, and connect them with our States on the Pacific.

Thus it would seem that the desired railroad between the Atlantic and the Pacific is already made or provided for, with the exception of an interval of about six or seven hundred miles, and that measures have been taken to complete it. No aid is asked from the Federal Government for this object, except to cause an exploration and survey to be made of the route of the road proposed through Mexico. As to the protection of the right of way and of the road, and all American interests connected with it by the United States Government, there can be no hesitation. The principles announced in the late Message of Mr. BUCHANAN, and the letter of Gen. CASS to Gen. LAMAR, apply to the case. But no difficulty is expected to arise from Mexico in the construction or use of this road, through her territory, and, on the contrary, the project is regarded as the promise of a better day for Mexico. ION.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

No. 33.—James Gray *vs.* The owners of the ship *John Fraser* and steamer *General Clinch*.—Argument commenced for the appellants and continued for the steamer *General Clinch*.

From the West.

PEACE WITH THE NAVAJO INDIANS—THE OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE—THE GOLD MINES.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 30.

Mr. VOSS, Agent of the Navajo Indians, writes to the *Republican*, from Fort Defiance, that a peace was concluded with the Chief of that nation Nov. 20. Mr. VOSS, who is also editor of the Santa Fé *Gazette*, denies that that paper ever justified the acts of the Navajoes, as reported in a telegram from Independence some time since.

Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL, conductor on the Overland Mail Route between Fort Smith and Red River, has arrived here, having traveled the line to Tipton on horseback. He reports the road from Tipton to Springfield the worst ever traveled by coach, requiring forty hours to make the trip, while with ordinary roads the time necessary is only eighteen hours. The whole route is now thoroughly stocked and equipped, and every facility is afforded for speed and safety of travel. Mr. CAMPBELL says that Mr. BUTTERFIELD has purchased a large farm in the vicinity of Fayetteville, Ark., and designs to make it his future residence.

Authentic accounts, confirmatory of the previous advices respecting the richness and extent of the Kansas and Nebraska gold mines, continue to pour in.

From Albany.

THE CANAL BOARD—GOVERNOR KING AND THE TROOPS ON STATEN ISLAND.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1858.

In the Canal Board, to-day, the question came up on the adoption of the memorial, prepared by Mr. RUGGLES, asking Congress for aid from the General Government for improvements of the harbors of Buffalo and Oswego. The prayer of the memorial, and all that portion bearing upon the facts, was unanimously adopted by the Board.

It was understood to-day that Gov. KING would issue a proclamation for the removal of the troops from Staten Island.

The proclamation, however, was delayed in consequence of the non-reception of the necessary letter from the Sheriff of Staten Island.

Gov. KING gives a farewell party to-night.

Counterfeits on the State Bank of Troy.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 30.

A very large quantity of counterfeit twenty-dollar bills on the State Bank of Troy has been circulated in the Western cities lately. The bills are so well executed that the most expert detectives have been deceived and large quantities taken by the Banks. Eight hundred dollars of this money was received at the Assorting House and sent to the Bank Department, where it was examined and pronounced a fraud, although had it not been known that such bills were circulating even the Register, whose name was on them, might have been deceived. To-day $2,000 worth was received by the State Bank of Troy, with the Exchanges from the Western cities, and returned to the agencies in this city and New-York. The State Bank of Troy has issued a circular calling in all their twenties so that they may be destroyed.

Non-Arrival of the Asia.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 30—9 P. M.

There are, as yet, no signs of the steamship *Asia*, now due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 16th inst. Weather calm and clear.

Large Fire at Booneville, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 30.

A fire broke out at Booneville, Mo., this morning, destroying a whole block of brick buildings, including the *Observer* newspaper office. Loss $50,000; insurance $30,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Fire at Columbia, South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 30.

A fire broke out here yesterday, and seventy bales of cotton, with several mules and horses, were burned up. The property, belonged to the estate of RICHARD SLIGGERY, and was insured.

Message of the Governor of Missouri.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The Missouri Legislature permanently organized yesterday by the election of Mr. COVER, Democrat, as Speaker, Mr. MORLY, Clerk of the House, and Mr. HOUSE, Secretary of the Senate. The Governor's Message says the amount received into the Treasury for the two years ending Oct. 1, was $1,341,000, and the expenditures $1,121,000. In speaking of Railroads he says the amount loaned by the State is $24,250,000, of which Bonds have been issued to the amount of $19,250,000, leaving an amount due of $5,000,000. The Hannibal and St. Joseph's Road has exhausted the aid granted, but asks no further assistance from the State. The completion of the Pacific Road to Kansas City demands additional aid, which the Governor hopes will not be withheld. The North Missouri and Iron Mountain Roads have declared their inability to pay the interest on the State Bonds on the 1st of January; this failure involves the sale of the Roads at auction, but, in consideration of the early completion of the North Missouri to its intersection with the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Road, which will place it on a paying basis, and the limited business of the Iron Mountain Road, in consequence of the general depression of business and the inability of the Company to derive the benefit of the balance due from the State under the restriction of the act of the last Legislature until March 1, the Governor advises that, instead of selling the defaulting Roads, measures be taken to secure the State of the faithful application of the receipts of companies to their legitimate purposes and that they be allowed, until a fair opportunity is offered them, to test their ability to pay. The geological survey is progressing rapidly, and disclosing exhaustless quantities of iron, lead, copper and mineral coal. Additional legislation is suggested in order to harmonize the different interests growing out of the Banking Law. As an evidence of the advancement of the cause of education the Governor says, the number of public school-houses has increased in three years from fifteen hundred and forty-six to thirty-three hundred and eighty, and the amount of money raised for building schoolhouses from $20,000 to $130,000. The establishment of an Agricultural College is urged. The Governor congratulates the Legislature and people of the State upon the results of the recent dangerous and treasonable efforts to engender discord and dissatisfaction relative to our domestic institutions, and in speaking of the comity between the States says, he has received resolutions from the Legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire in reference to Slavery, but that the spirit is not in accord with the liberality which characterizes the bond of union which makes the several States one people. he has not thought it proper to acknowledge their receipt, and shall not furnish them to the Assembly unless they are specially called for. He also says, if the States would perpetuate the General Government, and secure its citizens the good it was intended to confer, they should not intermeddle with their respective rights, the protection of which was a consideration for entering into the original compact. A diversity of sentiments and opinions must necessarily exist, but such differences should be kept in subjection to the spirit of toleration.

The Bay State Mill Corporation Reorganized.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 30.

The Bay State Mill Corporation, of Lawrence, organized to-day under the name of the Washington Mills, by electing a Board of Directors and other officers. JOSEPH S. FAY was chosen Treasurer. His bonds are $30,000. The capital is limited to $2,000,000. An excess of subscription of over $1,700,000 is to be divided among the creditors of the Bay State Mills.

Illinois Politics.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 30.

DANIEL C. CONKLING, is announced as a candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of Illinois, in opposition to Mr. HOWARD, the Democratic nominee, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. THOMAS L. HARRIS.

Detention of the Sound Steamers.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 30—Noon.

Neither the Fall River, Stonington, or Norwich steamboat trains have yet arrived here.

Weather Reports.

THURSDAY, Dec. 30—9 A. M.

MONTREAL.—Clear; therm. 14° below zero.

ISLAND POND, Vt.—Clear; therm. 20° below zero.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt.—Clear; therm. 4° below zero.

ROUSE'S POINT, N. Y.—Wind W.; therm. 16° below zero.

CHAMBLY, C. E.—Clear; therm. 16° below zero.

CONCORD, N. H.—Clear; therm. 10° below zero.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt.—Clear; therm. 23° below zero.

BOSTON.—Commenced mowing this morning; therm. 15° above zero.

PORTLAND, Me.—Clear; therm. 2° below zero.

BANGOR, Me.—Wind N.; clear; therm. 12° below zero.

CALAIS, Me.—Wind N. W.; clear; therm. 14° below zero.

The Cargo of the Slave-Yacht Wanderer.

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.

It is said that there are two or three hundred Africans, of very recent importation, now located in this District, near the Savannah River, and not far below Hamburg. We have not seen them. But they *have been* seen, as we informed; and the strange circumstance is an undisputed reality. Much mystery envelops the case. No one knows (or will allow that he knows) either who brought these Africans here, or who has them in keeping. Many surmises are afloat as to what will be done with them. Some say they can never be bought at from $500 to $1,000 per head. But there appears to be no one who will make a guarantee title. One rumor is, that the gang is now being scattered in small squads over the country, so as to defy the vigilance of the Government officials who are on the alert to discover the authors of the whole transaction and the exact nature of the transaction. There was a talk of some being sent towards this vicinity,—have you seen them? "*Have you seen the Africans?*" is now as frequent a query in Edgefield as "*Have you seen the Blacksmith?*" is in the advertising columns of some Northern journals. And this question is frequently followed up by another, viz: "*Would you buy them, if you could get them cheap?*" There's the rub. On one side stands cupidity, beckoning to the bargain; on the other the laws of the country denouncing a heavy penalty upon the offence.

But there is also another influence at work, and that is the moral force of public opinion. If we do not entirely mistake the indications, this influence is adverse to the business in hand. And we regret and deprecate it. Opposed to the renewal of the African Slave-trade on grounds of expediency, we are doubly so while the traffic remains forbidden by the laws of the land. The aim of those who are engaged in the present affair is perhaps a good one in their estimation of the subject. Looking upon the proceeding from a different stand-point, we feel it to be our duty as a gazetteer to advise our citizens to think well before they commit themselves to the support or countenance of the African Slave-trade in any shape and however tempting.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PROGRESS OF THE TRIAL AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Dec. 30.

The *Wanderer* case was continued to-day. Capt. CORNEY was recalled and testified, that on Dec. 2, he went from Brunswick to Jekyl Island and saw negroes landed by unknown white men. He supposed the number was about three hundred. Some of them were put on his steamer and conveyed fourteen miles above Savannah.

Other witnesses were sworn, but the testimony was unimportant. The case was then adjourned in consequence of the illness of one of the prisoners.

The *Republican* of this morning says that two of the recently-imported Africans have been arrested at Macon and brought to Savannah. They were *en route* to Southwestern Georgia.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE MONUMENT TO THE SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—The project to build a monument to the signers of the Declaration of Independence in Independence-square, in Philadelphia, all the thirteen original States contributing to it, has not been received in South Carolina with the same favor extended to it in other States. The Committee on Federal Relations in the House, reported against it, when a spirited debate ensued. Mr. BURN moved to set aside the report, unworthy South Carolina. If they were asked to contribute to [illegible] past deeds, not present honors and no relations existing between North and South could obliterate the feelings of pride in their ancestors. Mr. ELLIOTT wanted the monument where the South could see it, and not where they would be precluded from visiting it at Philadelphia. Mr. WHALLEY thought that while they were in the Union they were of the Union. He wished the monument to be built on free soil, as an eternal monument of those principles which their forefathers held and promulgated, and that in case of a dissolution of the Union it should have and say, "In defiance of the lessons of the past, you have rendered a Union with the South, which should have been perpetual." Mr. MACBANAN objected to the monument being in Philadelphia, because he could not take his slave servant to see it without danger of his running away. Mr. WILLIAMS desired the State to save her money till she should want it for self-protection. The recent Pennsylvania elections should be a warning to them, and unless they intended to remain in the Union, they should not contribute towards the building of this monument. The bill to contribute the money was postponed indefinitely, and so South Carolina saves her $6,000 to purchase disunion powder.

One Elijah Cartwright has been arrested at Pittsburg for the seduction of a daughter of Mrs. Ellen Walker. Cartwright pretended to be a married man, passing the name of Jones, a Baptist minister, but to Church, ruined her and left. A fortnight since, he married at Youngstown, Penn., and the mother of his victim then had him arrested. He is in jail.

ARIZONA AND SONORA.

Their Mineral and Agricultural Resources—Letter from Lieut. Mowry.

From the Washington Union.

The *States*, in its issue of Thursday, contained an article which, admitting the great mineral wealth of Arizona and Sonora, studiously depreciated their advantages in every other respect. It was my intention to have answered certain editorials of the *States*, showing the glaring errors of fact, geography and inference. My letters received by the last overland mail save me this trouble, and I am content to submit these to the public with the following comments:

1. I know the people who have written these letters and certify to their entire veracity.

2. Arizona contains a large arable region. Though it has never been claimed as a great agricultural State, yet, on the Rio Grande, the Gila and its branches there are large tracts of rich, alluvial soil, open for settlement, and on which the farmer can raise sugar and cotton, all the small grains, and crops a year, by irrigation.

Although Arizona is not a heavily-timbered country, there is in the agricultural portions an abundance of the best fuel in the world—the mesquit; in the mountains there is pine, cedar, &c.; in the Santa Cruz valley, walnut, though the quantity is limited. The Santa Cruz and branches are heavily timbered with cottonwood, the Santa Cruz especially, of very large growth. North of the Gila the several varieties of timber are abundant and serve a great use.

3. Emigration is practicable by the Southern route, at all seasons of the year.

4. The whole western boundary of Arizona, by the Colorado River, which is navigable, is now in direct intercourse with San Francisco, by steam, and has been by sailing-vessels for several years past.

5. The "Sowing wilderness" of 1,000 miles only exists in the imagination of the *States*. The Overland Mail Company have stations and houses every few miles throughout the Territory, and on the Mail road, and between the settlements, rapidly growing, there is constant travel and intercourse. Sonora is even better off, having more large towns, and the best seaport on the Pacific coast.

6. There are better opportunities for profitable investment in Arizona and Sonora than in any part of the United States. This I know, and can demonstrate to the satisfaction of any one who cares to inquire.

The late extraordinary developments in reference to Arizona, are simply the result of the improved medium of communication by the overland mail. It has never been claimed, by me at least, that the country west of Tucson to the Colorado River, except *the valley of the Gila*, was an inviting country, or susceptible of agricultural settlement, save in limited localities. The valley of the Gila, now the great gold region, and its branches, will sustain a very large population. The want of water complained of as the "gold diggins" existed in California until the construction of the immense system of canals and ditches which have become so profitable to individuals and companies. Arizona has the advantage of not requiring them so long or so expensive. The Territory, from the Rio Grande west to the Santa Cruz, is the best grazing country on the sun side of the globe. The records of the War Department contain abundant evidence in the reports of Colonel EMORY and others, and the letters of General LANE, of Oregon, and Colonel JACK HAYS, of Texas, who traversed the Territory long before it belonged to the United States, are evidence of the highest possible character on this point.

DANIEL WEBSTER said in the Senate, on one occasion, that "California is the land of centipedes, scorpions, and rattlesnakes, and that he would not give one dollar for all the agricultural land in it. To-day it is among the first of agricultural States. The *States* evidently forgot that Sonora exports yearly to California large quantities of seed wheat, and that Guaymas is one of the largest flour-exporting ports of the Pacific, notwithstanding the wretched condition of the State.

I shall say nothing of the great mineral resources of the Territory except that I, more than two years ago, predicted, through the Press, the developments of the past few months, and those daily appearing. They have to be admitted on all sides. I may, however, express my regret that the *States*, in a good cause, apparently on all Anglo-Spanish questions, should have gone so wide of the mark in reference to Arizona and Sonora. There has been no effort to puff Arizona or Sonora into the proportions of a "national humbug." On the contrary, no portion of our country has been so much abused as Arizona since her acquisition. She has survived it all, and, under very adverse circumstances, has steadily increased in population and importance. It is too late in the day now to write her down. My business here is simply to present the facts of her condition to Congress, to show that she only asks for her people, much greater in number and much more exposed than those of any other Territory, the protection of the laws of the United States.

For every word I have written or spoken with reference to the resources or necessities of the Territory and people, I have the honor to represent I have the warrant of fact.

During the three years past I have studied the subject of our Southern Territory and the adjoining Mexican provinces with facilities that no other person possessed, and I have verified my researches by personal observation. Your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER MOWRY.

No. 221 PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE, Dec. 29, 1858.

FORT FILLMORE, (New-Mexico,) Dec. 5, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: I am here on business, and will return in a few days.

The silver mines are getting better every day, and we all anticipate a rich time.

The gold mines recently discovered on the Gila River are extensive. Not two weeks since the river had not been prospected over sixty miles; up to the 1st of December it had been prospected one hundred and sixty miles, and was found to be richer in gold. There are some 650 men now at work there, and the last overland mail-stage brings news that they passed some 500 men *en route* from California there, and many more coming. Several vessels are already starting with provisions, tools, &c., from San Francisco, to meet the wants and demands of those people. Should this emigration continue, which it will, there will be *fifty thousand* souls in Arizona in twelve months. Success to Arizona! I say; and this must make it at once a Territory. The yield is from $4 to $150 per day per man. With all this we must have a Territory and troops to support and protect the people in their first adventures to open the rich mineral wealth of this country, which is acknowledged by all to be the richest country on this continent. The Government should take immediate active measures to protect these people. They call loudly for assistance, and they must have it.

Specimens of silver have recently been shown, from off your land, worth $16,000 to the ton.

I only have time to say a few words. From the above you can form some idea of what we are doing. Anything about Arizona in Press, cut out, and inclose in letters to me at Buchanan.

Will drop you a line before long.

Yours truly, ELIAS BROWN.

MESILLA, Nov. 23, 1858.

DEAR SIR: The exports from the gold mines are good; it appears that men are making from $10 to $60 per day, and very few have anything like proper means of working to advantage. As a general thing, they are carrying the dirt from one to two miles on their backs, and washing it in ordinary pans; still, it appears that they are being pretty well paid for their work. From all appearances, we are going to have a second California of Arizona. There are numbers here only waiting to hear from Mr. ARMIJO, (who has been written to by Judge HOWARD to visit the mines,) and, if he reports favorably, they will bundle up and leave for the "diggins" at once; though, even now, no one doubts but there is plenty of gold there. Mr. WARDSWORTH passed here to-day, with his train; he and his party appear to be getting along finely; he supplied himself with beef, pork, lard, &c., here, for the remainder of his trip. He appears to go prepared to make the mountains in Arizona disgorge their precious metals. The people of Arizona are beginning to crawl out of that state of lethargy in which they had gotten into, and are now beginning to hold up their heads a little, whether it is because of the discovery of the rich gold placers, or of the fact that they have faith that Congress will not longer delay in giving them a government and that protection to which every American citizen has a right to expect—perhaps both. They do not believe that Congress will continue to lend a deaf ear to their prayers, particularly that they are convinced that they ask it because they feel that it is due to them. If 12,000 or 15,000 souls are not entitled to a government and protection, I ask, in the name of God, what number is requisite? Will double this number do? If so, we will have them within a very few months; only give us a government, and we will very soon have the population not only to make a respectable Territory, but a populous State. We will in a short time leave New-Mexico so far in the shade that she will be ashamed of herself—that is, if she or her people know what shame is. What we may lack in growing hemp, cotton, and other staples, we will make up in hard metal—gold, silver, copper, &c.; and what we may lack in other ways we will make up in cattle, sheep, mules, &c., which may be raised at little or no cost on our grassy plains and mountain sides. In my opinion, there is no country under the sun which offers greater advantages to the stock-raiser than Arizona. The fact is our cattle, sheep, &c., look fat for the year round on our Grama-grass. They have not better beef in any market in the United States than we have in Mesilla, with all their advantages of stall-feeding. Here our beeves never even smell an ear of corn. But, I repeat, we look to Government and protection to develope to the world the great resources of Arizona. Very truly yours, JAS. A. LUCAS.

The Hon. S. MOWRY, Delegate to Congress from Arizona, Washington, D. C.

The Pennsylvania Legislature meets at Harrisburg on Tuesday next, the 4th proximo. It is stated that the Governor's forthcoming message will present a most gratifying financial exhibition. The Senate, which is Democratic by one majority, will probably elect the Hon. John Cresswell Speaker, and General Wm. H. Miller Clerk. In the House, the Opposition majority is ever thirty, and the contest for Speaker is quite spirited between Colonel McClure, W. C. A. Lawrence and S. E. Chase, Esqs. For Clerk and other officers their name is "legion."

Marshal Bugeaud, ex-Governor-General of Algeria, has arrived in Paris.

Nicaragua Meeting at Tuskegee, Ala.

From the Tuskegee Free Press.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Cubahatchie and Loachapoka Counties convened on Saturday, the 16th, to take into consideration the state of affairs in Central America, Southern intervention to Nicaragua, and the recent outrages committed by a British cruiser upon an American vessel at Greytown.

On motion, Col. JOHN GILMER was called to the Chair, and P. H. BOOTH appointed Secretary.

Upon taking the Chair, Col. GILMER explained the object of the meeting, and declared the meeting ready for business.

The Hon. WM. S. BARRY then addressed the meeting in a brief and stirring manner, upon the importance of immediate action on the part of our people to secure, not only the rights of the South, but the whole country.

Major O'HARA, of Mobile, was then introduced by Mr. WARREN, and proceeded to address the meeting upon the subject they had assembled to consider. He reviewed at length the history of the persecutions of Gen. WALKER, by General and Southern intervention, and the necessity of immediate action by the Southern people for the purpose of acquiring territory to restore that equality, the called upon each and all to come forward and aid General WALKER with funds and recruits, in the noble enterprise in which he is engaged, for by doing them, we aid ourselves.

Mr. WARREN then introduced the following resolutions, which had been prepared by Mr. BARRY and which were unanimously adopted amidst enthusiastic applause:

Resolved, That the course of the Spanish-American Republics, since their emancipation from Spanish authority, justifies the most serious apprehension of their inability to sustain a republican form of government.

Resolved, That since the time of the recognition of her independence by Spain, Central America has gradually declined in wealth, population and all the material and moral resources that constitutes a State, and appears to be continually tending towards entire anarchy and political dissolution.

Resolved, That a people who can neither discharge the duties, nor exact the rights of nationality, forfeits the claim to be regarded as one of the family of nations.

Resolved, That composed as this Union is, of States on the two oceans, separated by a wide extent of uninhabited and almost impassable territory, the right of passage across the Isthmus of Central America is of such urgent and prominent importance as to justify us in securing it at all hazards.

Resolved, That if the States within whose territories the most practicable routes across the Isthmus lie, are either unable or unwilling to grant us the privilege of transit and secure us property in its enjoyment, the right of insolvent necessity, in view of our situation, will justify us in taking such measures as will give us a route of transit and protect it from the interruption of local anarchy.

Resolved, That in view of the established incapacity of the present meagre population of Nicaragua to sustain a Government that can give protection to its own people, or the citizens of other States temporarily within its territory, and of the great importance to this Union of a route through that State, there seems to be but three remedies for the evil: 1st, for this Government to take possession of it; 2d, to allow some other Government to acquire it, or to allow the influx of an emigration that will give the population of Nicaragua the moral and intellectual elements out of which a stable Government can be erected.

Resolved, That it is not the policy of this Government to acquire possession of Nicaragua except as a matter of extreme necessity; that it is equally clear that our safety will not allow us to permit France, England or any other nation to take possession of that country, and therefore the only remedy for the anomalous condition of Nicaragua is to permit the influx of such immigration as will enable that State to retain her place among the family of nations.

Resolved, That so far as we are informed, the emigration to Nicaragua, lately proposed by Gen. WALKER, and now in process of execution, is compatible with the laws of this country and of nations; and interference by Federal authority is an unwarranted usurpation of power.

Resolved, That the removal of General WALKER from the territory of Nicaragua (by the officers of this Government) on two previous occasions was without warrant of the law either of nations or of this country, and a flagrant usurpation by officers of the Navy, and a breach of the rights of General WALKER and those under his command, and of the territorial sovereignty of Nicaragua.

Resolved, That the recent boarding of an American vessel by British officers in the waters of Nicaragua, and compelling her to return to the United States without landing her passengers, was the natural result of the conduct of our own Government in thrice interfering to remove General WALKER, from Nicaragua, and is an insult to this nation for which the most immediate and ample reparation should be exacted.

Resolved, That to grant the right of transit, and couple with it conditions that render it vexatious or nugatory, is equivalent to a denial of that right; and a condition demanded or imposed by Nicaragua, that all American passengers who cross her territory shall sail from only one port of this Union, is unjust, burdensome and insulting, and ought to be rejected and resisted by this Government.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to solicit subscriptions to aid the cause of immigration to Nicaragua, and that we commend the subject to the Southern public as one in which they from their peculiar situation have an especial interest.

Before the adoption of the resolutions, the motion pending, R. A. LANE, Esq., being called for, ascended the stand and spoke in a most earnest, chaste and forcible manner, and urged their adoption.

After the passage of the resolutions, Col. GILMER enlarged upon the remarks of the speaker, and requested the indulgence of a little time to appoint the Committee provided for in the first resolution.

The meeting then adjourned, giving unmistakable evidence of their satisfaction, and a desire and determination to promote the interests of the objects for which it assembled.

The following gentlemen have been appointed the Committee referred to:

Dr. W. W. Humphries, A. S. Humphries, the Hon. W. S. Barry, the Hon. Beverly Matthews, the Hon. Thos. W. Harris, Dr. Wm. M. Shepard, and the Hon. Henry S. Dickinson.

JOHN GILMER, Chairman.

B. H. BOOTH, Secretary.

Cuba an Independent Colony—Spain and the United States.

From the Washington Union.

There may be wisdom in the policy which confers despotic authority upon the Captain-General of Cuba. It accords substantially with the principles of the home Government. Her Catholic Majesty is aware that where so much authority is to be exercised it is necessary that it should be concentrated. Cuba is in the condition of perpetual war; it is a grand camp, under the command of a General. There is no dispute about these facts; nor do we appreciate their existence on any other ground than as they bear injuriously upon American interests. Spain has a right to cripple her industry, paralyze her energies, or commit murder or suicide within her own territorial limits, but she should confine her destructive acts to her own subjects. Her object is to make money out of the people of Cuba, and in order to do so she must adopt the most efficient means for holding the island. The bridle has been seized, and must be held till the traveler delivers all his money. This is precisely our idea of the position of the Spanish Government and its Colony. But the people of the United States have a right to complain of the whole arrangement.

For all dom

New-York Tribune, Friday, December 31, 1852.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
NEW-YORK: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1855.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the 12th inst., with a week's later European advices, arrived at this port last night.

The Hon. Mr. Crampton, late British Minister at Washington, has been appointed Ambassador to Russia, in the place of Lord Westmoreland, resigned.

The Hon. Mr. Buchanan, late Minister to England, has been appointed Minister to France, in the place of Mr. Mason, resigned.

The Hon. Mr. Dallas, late Minister to England, has been appointed Minister to Russia, in the place of Mr. Wilkins, resigned.

The Hon. Mr. Soulé, late Minister to Spain, has been appointed Minister to Spain, in the place of Mr. Pierre Soulé, resigned.

The Hon. Mr. Mason, late Minister to France, has been appointed Minister to England, in the place of Mr. Buchanan, resigned.

The Hon. Mr. Belmont, late Minister to Austria, has been appointed Minister to Spain, in the place of Mr. Soulé, resigned.

The Hon. Mr. Wilkins, late Minister to Russia, has been appointed Minister to Austria, in the place of Mr. Belmont, resigned.

The Hon. Mr. Clay, late Minister to Austria, has been appointed Minister to Russia, in the place of Mr. Dallas, resigned.

The Hon. Mr. Pierre Soulé, late Minister to Spain, has been appointed Minister to France, in the place of Mr. Mason, resigned.

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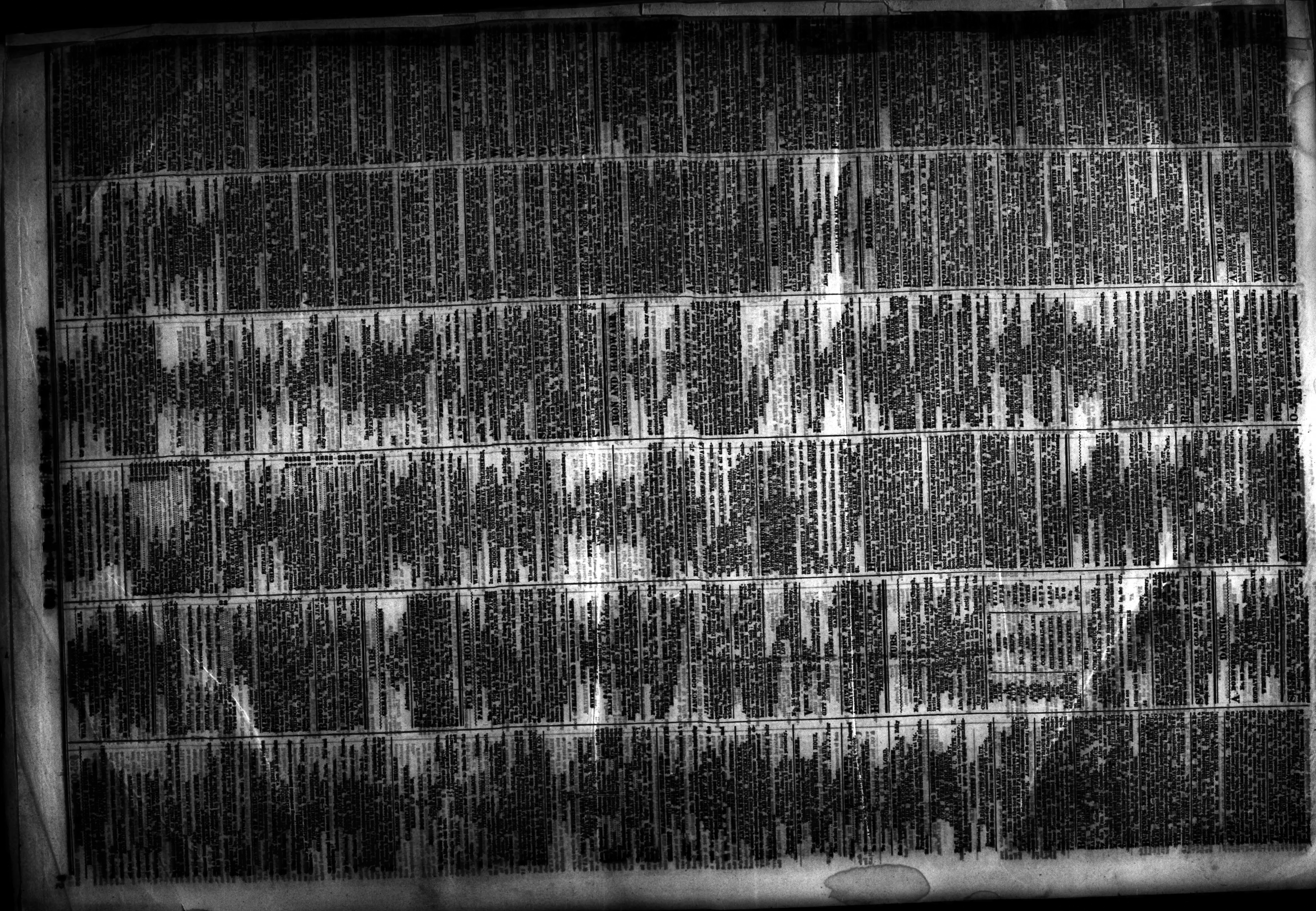

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINANCIAL.

SHIPPING.

EMIGRANTS.

STEAMBOATS.

MEDICAL.

LOST AND FOUND.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

DIVIDENDS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GUTTA PERCHA LIFE-BOAT.—The New Gutta Percha Life-Boat, lately launched and fitted at Liverpool on board the ship Star of the East, has been exhibited for a few days in the Liverpool docks, in the presence of a number of scientific and practical men. The Liverpool Albion says, the Port of the name said, what every one who saw it knew, that it was a boat. The bottom of the boat was built in the usual manner, and was covered with the ordinary tarred canvas, which is also used for the purpose of protecting the lighter portions of any wooden boat without the slightest improvement. The experiments which the most distinguished naval officers of the Royal Navy, ship Captains, and owners of the Liverpool fleet, the boat, witnessed the most favorable opinions as to its merits. Trials of a similar character were to be made in London. Captain Ramsay made the boat to allow the boat to be towed at the stern of a steamer under steam, and to let it be towed under the paddle wheels of a steamer, ascertaining that no damage could result to it which would unfit it for the purposes of saving life. Mr. Lukins, the inventor, is a New-York gentleman, and has since spoken as well as American patents secured for the invention. The gutta percha boat was one of those inspected by the Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and was highly spoken of by them.

LECTURE BY MR. THOMAS MAGENIS.—THOMAS F. MAGENIS, Esq., lectured last evening at Cooper Institute before the Washington Literary Union on the "Influence of the Useful Arts upon Society." Taking into consideration the extreme inclemency of the weather, the audience in attendance was quite numerous. Mr. Magenis's appearance was the signal for hearty applause. After alluding to man's helplessness in a state of nature, and describing in general terms the manner in which he made science subservient to his wants, Mr. Magenis said that the influence the useful arts exerted upon society would perhaps be better appreciated by considering the subject negatively. Strike out, for instance, from among the metals, tools would drop from the mechanics' hands; printing would be one of the things to remember, and books would be bought cheaply at the price of a tar-century. The vast utility of electricity was then spoken of, and Mr. Magenis closed with an eloquent reference to the intimate connection which exists between science and religion. Many passages of the address called forth hearty applause.

FATAL FALL DOWN STAIRS.—PHILIP SHEEVE, an aged German, accidentally fell down a flight of stairs, yesterday, at the Globe Hotel, in Frankfort-street, sustaining injuries of which he shortly died. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered according the death to accident. The deceased had a considerable sum of money in his possession, but it is not known that he has any friends in this country. Mr. Cyrus Rose, the proprietor of the hotel, will hold the money until he hears from the friends of SHEEVE. The body will be retained at Bellevue Hospital for identification.

THE HOBOKEN FERRY ACCIDENT—CENSURE OF THE FERRY-COMPANY.—The body of WM. TYLER, who, on Wednesday evening, in jumping from a Hoboken Ferry-boat at the foot of Christopher-street, landed in the river instead of on the Ferry Bridge, was found yesterday morning. There were no injuries on the body, and it was apparent that death was the result of drowning. An inquest was held yesterday, and the testimony corroborated the statement of the case as published in Wednesday's Times. There were no lights at the end of the pier, and the faint glimmering of light from the Ferry-house only served, according to the testimony, to make the darkness more intensely visible. Owing to the absence of pier-lights, as required by the conditions of the Ferry Lease, the Jury in their verdict censured the Company.

SUPPOSED DEATH FROM STARVATION.—Last evening about 9½ o'clock information was given to Captain Dowling, of the Sixth Ward Police, that a woman was lying dead in the tenement house No. 7 Mulberry-street, and was supposed to have died from want. The Captain immediately proceeded to the house, which is one of the most wretched description, and had the body removed to the Station-house. The woman had evidently been dead for some time, and the room in which she was found was entirely destitute of furniture. A little boy, aged 3 years, was found in the room, crouching in a corner, quite faint from hunger. The husband of the woman was named HUGHES, and died some time since. It is stated that he had rich relatives in this City, and was entitled to considerable property in France.

THE QUARANTINE GARRISON.—Major-General HANSON has issued a special order for a detachment of the Seventh Regiment, under Colonel DURYEE, to relieve the detachment of the Eleventh Regiment now on duty at the Quarantine Grounds, Staten Island. The relieving detachment will consist of 125 officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, including a commissary sergeant and quartermaster, and will parade on Monday in time to proceed to Staten Island by the boat which leaves the South Ferry at the whole P. M.

TAMMANY DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.—Primary elections, in accordance with a call of the Tammany Democratic General Committee, were held last evening, in all the Wards, for Delegates to the General and Young Men's Committees. The formula was gone through in quiet, the People's and Regulars factions abstaining from any participation.

THE THAMES-KEEPING STEAMERS.—The steamers *America* and *Canada*, which have been purchased by MASSON BROTHERS, have already a large number of men employed upon them to get them in readiness for their new business between New-Orleans and Mississippi. It is expected that they will be completed and ready for use during the month of February.

Police Reports.

A RURAL FRENCH PROFESSOR TAKING LESSONS IN NEW-YORK.—Mr. Alfred Paler teaches the French language in a military school at Sing Sing. On Wednesday Mr. Paler came to New-York, and took himself, a carpet bag and a change of linen, to the Girard House. In the evening Mr. Paler took a walk, and at the same time took an impressive lesson in the wicked ways of the metropolis. A good-looking mulatto girl enticed him into her residence at the rear of No. 37 Leonard-street. Mr. Paler was the victim of the pass'd game—the victimizing process being the stereotype "Arise-and take it." A heavy knock was heard at the door, and the Frenchman turned pale; a dusky mate caput showed itself through the door and he became paler. Thrusting himself into his boots and breeches, and grasping with one hand his hat, and with the other his coat and vest, he darted into the street and ran for the Alms-House. An examination of his vest pocket revealed to him the loss of his money—$46 in gold and bills. Knowing his position to be ineligible, and made known his loss to the Police. Two Fifth Ward officers hurried to the rear house in Leonard-street, and there arrested the satisfied colored female, who gave her name as Susanna Anthony, a blind colored man, going by the name of James Gaisfield, and his wife, Adalia Gaisfield. A large portion of the money was found in a slop-pail. The prisoners were yesterday committed by Justice CONNOR, to the Tombs. This is not the first time that GAISFIELD has been arrested on a similar charge.

A BEACH OF STATE PRISON CANDIDATES.—Two youths residing in the Twenty-second Ward, named Sylvester Lake and Michael Forrest, were arraigned yesterday before Justice QUACKENBUSH on the charge of an attempted gross outrage upon Catharine Breen. The complainant is a neat and very comely looking Irish woman. She says that she is a widow, and that she occupies a shanty in Ninth-avenue. The accused, she declares, at a late hour on Wednesday evening, burst open her door, beat her, threw her on the floor and attempted to violate her person. She resisted them, and they put a rope about her neck and threatened to hang her to one of the rafters, but her screams frightened them so much that they were prevented from putting their threats into execution. The accused were booked up to answer. They are a hard-looking duet, and their features and demeanor are repulsive and brutal.

POSSIBLY A MURDER.—The Police of the Twenty-first Ward are endeavoring to ascertain whether a murder has been committed in their Precinct. At an early hour yesterday morning, on the pier at the foot of Thirty-third-street, East River, they discovered a faded brown shawl, a blue hood, a lace cap, and some spots of blood. The blood spots were both on the garments and on the pier. The articles were nearly worn out, and apparently belonged to some poor woman. No clue has yet been obtained to the owner of the property, nor has any person been reported missing.

BAR-ROOM FIGHTING.—George Carter and John Breuckelaer, and a company of mutual friends, passed Wednesday evening in the liquor-saloon of the corner of Warren and West streets. Not an unusual bar-room circumstance was a winding up fight. Breuckelaer received a substantial bruising at the hands, as is alleged, of Carter, and he is still confined to his house from the effects of Carter's blows. A brother-in-law of the unfortunate made a complaint yesterday before Justice WELSH against Carter. The latter was arrested and required to give bail in $2,000 to answer for the effects of the West-street row he was so unlucky as to drink.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT SHOOTING.—Benjamin M. Smith, a robust white man, was arrested yesterday charged with attempting by means of a pistol, to terminate the earthly career of a slim and fetching colored lady, named Margaret Barker. The complainant lives at No. 22 West Broadway, and, like the house she lives in, bears a somewhat stained reputation. Smith denied the charge, but Justice CONNOR thought he would give him an opportunity to prove his innocence before a Jury, and accordingly committed him for trial.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—New counterfeit fives on a Rhode Island Bank made their appearance in the City yesterday afternoon. Only one arrest was made —that of a man in the Eighth Ward, giving his name as D. Haven Thayer. The appearance of the counterfeit was interpolated to the different Police Stations, and the public put on their guard.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE FOURTH AND FIFTH AVENUES TO BE PAVED WITH BELGIAN PAVEMENT—A RAILROAD TRACK TO BE LAID IN FORTY-SECOND-STREET—SOMETHING ABOUT "SWILL-MILK."

Alderman DAVIS presided in the Board of Aldermen last evening in the absence of the President.

The report of the Committee on Railroads in favor of permitting A. M. ALEXANDER, Jr. & Co., to lay a track in Forty-second-street, from the Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River, for the purpose of conveying live stock, was adopted.

The Committee on Streets reported in favor of paving the Fourth-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Thirty-second-street, with Belgian pavement; the expense to be divided between the property owners on the avenue and the City.

Alderman BRADLEY thought that as the Fourth-avenue, between Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets, had just been paved, the report should be amended so as to provide for the paving of the avenue between Seventeenth and Thirty-second-streets only.

Alderman OWENS was for dividing the expense equally between the property owners, the City and the railroad companies whose tracks are laid through the Fourth-avenue.

Alderman TUCKER opposed the project, and Alderman BOOLE spoke in its favor. The amendment of Alderman BRADLEY was finally adopted, and so was the report (10 to 4) with another amendment of a clerical error.

It was resolved that the chamber of the Board of Councilmen should be placed at the disposal of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, who will receive his friends there to-day.

The report of the Committee on Streets in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in granting a petition asking that the Fifth-avenue may be paved with Belgian pavement from Washington-square to Fifty-second-street, was taken from the table.

Alderman TUCKER characterized the project as "a rascally measure," and said it would cost $120,000 or $130,000 to pave the avenue as proposed.

Alderman BOOLE said it would cost only $40,000.

Alderman TUCKER would stake his reputation, of which he thought a great deal, that this was not so.

After further debate the Board concurred with the Councilmen—10 to 4.

Alderman TUCKER moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the consideration of the proposed ordinance requiring the swill-milk men to label their wagons.

Alderman CLANCY moved that the Board adjourn, and the motion was lost by a tie vote.

Alderman TUCKER renewed his motion.

Alderman REED hoped the Committee would not be discharged. He said the Board had no right to compel milkmen to label their cans, "Swill Milk." It would be a gross act of injustice towards a class of men who arose early and worked hard for a living. Because men would not perjure themselves, condemn themselves, they had been caricatured. He would not perjure himself to cater to public opinion. He would rather be right than be Mayor.

Alderman CLANCY again moved that the Board adjourn, and the motion was lost—7 to 7.

Alderman BOOLE made a speech, and

Alderman CLANCY renewed his motion; it was ruled out of order.

Alderman TUCKER said he wanted the subject taken out of the hands of the Committee, so that it might be acted on; it was important that the ordinance should be passed.

At this point the Board adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE STREET ACROSS THE PARK—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to open a carriage-way across the Park was lost, and afterwards reconsidered and tabled. A petition signed by W. B. ASTOR and numerous other persons, asking for the extension of Beekman-street across the Park, was also tabled.

Mr. ARCULARIUS rose to a question of privilege. He said he did not state, as some understood, last evening, that judgments amounting to $2,000,000 had been obtained against the City, but that there were floating debts which, with judgments, amounted to that sum. He appealed to gentlemen to listen when subjects of such importance as the tax-levy were under consideration, and not to allow their attention to be distracted by matters of far less consequence.

The report of the Conference Committee, in favor of constructing a wooden building in the Park, in the rear of the Hall of Records, for the temporary accommodation of the three steam fire-engines, was concurred in. The report of the Committee of Streets of the Board of Aldermen, in favor of laying Belgian pavement in Fourth-avenue, from Seventeenth to Thirty-second streets, was also concurred in.

By a two-thirds vote the Mayor's veto on the appropriation of $250 each to TOOLE and LITTLE for services as clerks was overruled.

At 5¼ o'clock a recess of one hour was taken. The Board was then called to order, when another recess of fifteen minutes was agreed to, at the conclusion of which, there being no further business, the Board adjourned to meet to-day at 1 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

Holiday Presents at BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 205, 357 and 643 Broadway.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes and Melainotypes, in every style and at moderate prices.

[Advertisement.]

PICKLED OYSTERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—DOREN & SHAFFER, Nos. 242 and 244 Fulton Market, are prepared to serve families with choice pickled oysters for their New-Year's tables at the shortest notice.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE PROPOSED UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY.—The Committees appointed to agree upon a plan as a basis of union for the Democracy of Kings County, have discharged the duty imposed upon them by agreeing upon the following: The Bradley and Vanderbilt County Committees, and the City Committee are to unite in one call for a Primary Election, to be held on the 20th day of January, 1859, between the hours of 3 and 8 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing: *First*—A City Committee, to consist of three from each Ward. *Second*—To elect a County Committee, to consist of one from each Ward and Town. *Third*—To elect three delegates from each Ward and Town, to a County Convention, to convene at Montague Hall on the 10th of February, 1859, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose and with the power to reorganize the Standing Committees of the Democratic Party in Kings County. The City Committee are to appoint one Inspector in each Ward, and the two County Committees are each to appoint one Inspector in each of the several Wards and Towns, who, together with the Democratic Aldermen and Supervisors elect, and the Democratic candidates having received the highest number of votes for said office in such Wards and Towns, as the Party failed to elect, shall constitute a Board of Inspectors of Election. That hereafter, at all Primary Elections to be held, the Democratic Inspectors of Election, chosen at the last general election, and the candidates for such office having received the highest number of votes in each election district in the Wards where the party failed to elect, shall constitute a Board and act as Inspectors of Elections at all future primary meetings. The Inspectors of Election are to appoint poll-clerks, who are to keep a correct list of the names of all persons voting at a primary election; and the manner of voting directly for the nomination of candidates, instead of the present mode of nominating them by Conventions, is to be submitted to the Democratic voters at the next primary election.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.—Several meetings of leading citizens of Brooklyn have been already held, with the view of advancing the cause of temperance and sobriety. A society was organized on the 23d of November last, and officers were appointed, including the Hon. GEORGE HALL as President. The whole of the gentlemen associated with the new enterprise have expressed a willingness to do their utmost in enrolling members, raising funds, and in every lawful way to cooperate in this commendable work. The Executive Committee purpose as early as possible to hold a mass meeting to inaugurate the movement, after which frequent meetings will be held in various parts of the city, (Western District.) The most earnest advocates of moral reform will be secured to address such gatherings. The first step taken by the Brooklyn City Temperance Society has been to pray the ladies to discourage with strong drink during the holidays, and not to allow it on their tables and side-boards on New-Year's day.

RESCUED FROM FREEZING.—During the storm, late on Wednesday night, Officer POWERS, of the Third Precinct Police, found a woman, named ANN FLOOD, in a beastly state of intoxication, lying face downwards in a snow-drift in Columbia-street. She was nearly dead from cold when found, and would have been beyond human aid in a very short time had she not been accidentally discovered and cared for by the officer.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—His Honor Mayor POWELL will receive calls at the City Hall on New-Year's day from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers, held on Tuesday afternoon, at Washington, a report was submitted by a Committee appointed to examine the condition of the monument, and to also report what articles had been removed from the ground. This report concludes thus:

"The Superintendent also states that at the time the government was wrested from the control of the Board, on the 22d of February, 1856, the work had been progressing for over six years, and the obelisk had attained a height of one hundred and seventy feet from the surface of the ground; that everything pertaining to the successful prosecution of the work was on the place and in the best order; that since that time two courses of marble, each two feet high, have been added to the monument; that of this a sufficient quantity of marble was on the ground, dressed and finished, and ready for setting to make a course, and of the other a number of rough blocks of marble were on hand; that these were dressed by the persons in possession, and the balance was made up of condemned marble which had been accumulating for years; and, finally, that, in his judgment, it will require an expenditure of at least $2,000 to place the fixtures and machinery in a condition to enable your Board to resume the progress of the work."

It was decided to proceed with the repairs necessary to preserve the property, and in view of as early a resumption of the work as possible. The Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY was reappointed General Agent.

The large stern-wheel steamer *Metropolis*, Capt. CALHOUN, bound from Pittsburg for New-Orleans, with a cargo of over 450 tons of produce and Pittsburg manufactures, sank, Dec. 26, during a fog, at Sugar Creek, Indiana, 150 miles from Louisville. The boat is owned by Messrs. CHAMBERS & CO., of Pittsburg.

The New-Haven *Register* indignantly repels the imputation that Dr. BENEDICT pills found favor in the City of Elms. The miraculous pamphlet and the 25-cent boxes, it says, were confected for a distant market. Dr. E. BENEDICT never had gill to take, yet the feat was accomplished by a Connecticut woman.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Seth H. Cole, who is a candidate for the Clerk of the Assembly, is recovering from his attack of inflammatory rheumatism. He hopes to be in Albany at the opening of the session.

[Advertisement.]

THE BONE FLIGHT MIRACLE.

Dr. J. R. GREEN, of this City, announces the publication of a full and authentic account of the alleged miraculous flight of the skeleton of the negro CESAR WEEDEN from New-Haven to this City, without the assistance of any visible agency! As the fugitive bones are said to have been dropped in the office of Drs. ORTON and RAYMOND, the Doctor's statement will be sure to attract a good deal of attention and comment. The Spiritualists of this City have for months been considerably exercised in reference to this strange phenomenon, as both Drs. ORTON and RAYMOND are recognized as reputable and orthodox members of the faith. The full statement is announced to appear in the New-York *Dispatch* for Jan. 1, 1859.—New-York Sun.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the Water closet is one of the finest and most desirable articles ever offered to a community. It cures and prevents piles. All healthy people should use it if they do not wish to contract that disease by the use of poisonous paper. Only depot of the discoverer No. 41 Ann-street. For sale by all respectable druggists. GAYETTY'S name is water-marked in each sheet, and his autograph is on each package.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—The subscribers call the attention of customers and the trade to these delicious Wines, unequalled for purity and flavor, from $4 per dozen upwards. The celebrated Muscatel at $6 per dozen, and in wood from $1 per gallon and upwards, for both Hocks and Clarets. The finest Hungarian Champagne (preferred to the French) $12. Sample boxes, $5—containing four bottles Hocks, four Clarets, two Desserts, and two Champagnes.

FISCHER & GROSSMANN,
No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.
Fine Gold Pencils.
For Styles
For Holiday Trade.
JOHN FARRELL,
Manufacturer, No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S NEW GALLERY,
NO. 707 BROADWAY.
First block below New-York Hotel.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oils, Ivorytypes, &c., for the Holidays. Open till 9 P. M. for inspection.

[Advertisement.]

QUEVEN'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine—Possesses all the virtues of pure Cod-Liver Oil, and is taken without unpleasant taste. Physicians unacquainted with it, are requested to call at his office and investigate its merits. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue. FENWICK, LAZ & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT REDUCTION!

We are closing out all our favorite styles of WINTER CLOTHING for men and boys, and our large and elegant stock of robes, shirts, gloves, shawls, &c., at a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent. D. DEVLIN & Co., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA.—Upwards of one thousand of the worst cases of Asthma have been relieved by using JOSIAH WARDWORTH'S Remedy for Asthma. In no case of purely Asthmatic character has it failed to give prompt relief, and in many cases, a permanent cure has been effected. No danger need be apprehended from its use. An infant may take it with perfect safety.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOLIDAY HAT.—Don't forget KNOX'S. He is selling his fabrics very rapidly, and his entire stock will disappear with the year. Call early, at No. 212 Broadway, and make a purchase.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are particularly adapted for preserving health during this changeable weather; they give a vigor and vividness to the blood which enable the body to withstand exposures that would otherwise prove fatal. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Great Assignee's sale of Velvet Cloaks, Talmas, &c., 40 per cent. below cost, No. 396 Canal-street, and No. 863 Broadway.

E. BRANDRETH, Assignee.

[Advertisement.]

PICKLED OYSTERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—DOREN & SHAFFER, Nos. 242 and 244 Fulton Market, are prepared to serve families with choice pickled oysters for their New-Year's tables at the shortest notice.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Dec. 30.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	95	1650	Harlem R.R	13
2,000	Cal. St. 7s, n. b.	92	400	do	b60 13
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	s60 90	1000	do	s20 13
10,000	do	90½	100	Harlem R. R. p	32½
10,000	do	b10 90¾	100	do	34
5,000	do	s10 90¾	100	do	33⅝
2,000	Ill. Int. Imp. '47-'52	87	200	Stonington R. R	88
5,000	Erie R. C. R. '71	43	600	Reading R. R	83½
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	104	300	do	83¾
1,000	M. C. R. 2d M.	100	200	do	b30 83⅞
2,000	Chi. Sp. R.	83	200	do	s30 84
1,000	M. So. & N. I. R.	73¾	200	do	s20 83½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R.	88	200	Mich. Central R. R.	61¾
5,000	do	s10 87¾	100	do	s30 61
1,000	La C. & Mil. L. G.	28	100	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	b7 48¾
5	Continental Bank	161	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	20¾
175	Pacific M. S. Co.	91	25	do	20⅞
140	do	30⅝	225	Panama R. R.	123
25	Brunswick C. L. Co.	3¾	1000	do	b60 123½
51	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	99	50	do	s60 123¾
450	Erie R. R.	s5 16⅜	100	do	s30 123¾
150	do	16⅜	100	do	s20 123
1,450	N. Y. Central R.	84⅜	100	Ill. Cen. RR.	b60 69
600	do	s30 84⅜	100	do	b30 69
200	do	b30 84¼	100	do	b30 at n w 69
800	do	84⅜	300	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	9
100	do	s60 84	5	Ol., Col. & Cin. R.R.	93¾
100	do	b60 84¼	400	Gale. & Chica. R.R.	71¾
50	do	b30 84¾	100	do	b60 71¾
100	do	s15 84	50	do	s7 71¾
200	do	s20 83⅞	100	do	s10 71¾
50	do	84	350	do	71¾
100	do	bnw 84	50	do	s60 71
200	do	s15 83⅞	200	do	b10 71¾
200	do	s60 83¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	b60 81½
150	do	c 84	700	do	81¾
100	do	b60 at 10 83¾	400	do	s30 81¾
100	do	b30 at 10 12½	218	Chi. R. I. & R. R.	89¾
20	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	12½	100	do	89¾
44.0	La Crosse & Mil. R.	3¾	300	do	89⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$74,000	U. S. 6s, '74, M'y	104¾	375	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	20¾
1,500	Cal. St. 7s, n. b.	92	200	do	b60 20⅞
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	86	50	Panama R. R.	b60 123½
1,000	Missouri State 6s	90¾	25	do	123¾
21,000	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b30 87½	175	do	s15 123⅝
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	30⅞	70	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	71¾
200	Ill. Cent. R. R.	b60 69¾	100	do	71¾
200	do	s60 69¾	200	do	bnw 71¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 81¾
200	do	s30 83⅞	10	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	89
200	do	s8 84¾	200	do	b30 89¼
100	Harlem Railroad	13	200	L. C. & Mil. R. R.	29
100	Reading R. R.	s30 83½	90	Stonington R. R.	88¾

THURSDAY, Dec. 30—P. M.

The dealings at the Stock Exchange to-day were characterized by a good demand throughout the list. The market, without being positively buoyant, closed strong, and at a further moderate —and in several instances large—advance on the prices of yesterday. About 7,000 shares of New-York Central changed hands, one of the leading buyers of yesterday at 83¾@84, supplying the early bids at 84¼ ₱ cent., after which sales were made at 84¼@84, and again returning to 84¼ ₱ cent. Reading was done at 83½@¾, and a liberal demand was shown for Galena and Rock Island at 71¼@¾ for the first, and 69@69¼@¼ for the latter. Illinois Central Shares advanced 2 ₱ cent on the last bids of Wednesday, selling this afternoon at 70 ₱ cent., and that price bid at the close. Harlem Securities, including the common shares, were again in favor, the preference stock advancing to 34 ₱ cent., and the first mortgages to 89¼@90. In Panama the demand was renewed for lots of 1,000 shares, and sales made at 123¼@ —¾ ₱ cent. cash and buyer's option, and 122½, seller's option. The mail of yesterday is understood to have brought satisfactory accounts from the Road, and an intimation of a new and liberal arrangement in regard to the New-Granadian Government tax upon the business of the Company. Pacific shares are in steady demand at 90¾@91 ₱ cent., cash and buyer's option, with less disposition to-day to continue seller's options in the stock. The State Stocks were firm. Missouris, 90¾, and Tennessees 95 ₱ cent.—considerable sales of each; and Virginias 99, and Californias 92 ₱ cent. A sale of $74,000 of the New Federal Loan was made this afternoon at 104¼ ₱ cent. The general market finally left off firm.

In Money affairs, the Discount Brokers are doing a fair business in mercantile bills to-day at previous rates, from 4@5 for short to 5@7 ₱ cent. for long dates, according to the classification of names. The Stock Brokers are comparatively

[Advertisement.]

The Bank of Montreal, we learn, will open its agency, for the sale of Foreign Exchanges, after Jan. 1, a special office being established at No. 59 William-street, under the agency of Mr. RICHARD BELL, formerly of the Bank of British North America. The business in connection with which Mr. BELL has long been identified in New-York, and in which he will have the confidence of his friends; independent of the large capital which will be placed at his disposal for the purpose, will

The Domestic Exchange firm of VAN VLECK, READ & DEERE will surrender their portion of after Jan. 1, to three of their young men, who have established an exchange office at No. 45 Wall-street, under the style of MERRITT, STRANG & Co.

With respect to the recent proceeding in the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, we can state, on the most positive information, that Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co. only invited their friends and clients interested in the proceeding to unite in intrusting the foreclosure to Mr. SAMUEL HALLETT, upon the personal recommendation of Messrs. DALLAS & MASON. Moreover, it was not until after the acceptance by Mr. MILLARD FILLMORE of a share in the conduct of it, as notified by letters now in existence from that gentleman, that they consented to recommend their friends to join in the action, and they then issued the circular letter to this effect, lithographed in their own office, and intended as a *private communication, which has since been published* in these columns. It seems that our Ministers in London and Paris know more about the commercial standing of individuals in New-York than New-Yorkers themselves. We leave the responsibility with them.

The Ten per cents. of the Chicago and Milwaukee Company, advertised by Mr. C. KOWALSKI, as on private sale, are an income and second mortgage issue, with only $512,000 first mortgage before it, on the Lake Michigan Shore line between the cities of Chicago and Milwaukee.

We are requested to state that the transfer office of the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Road has been removed to the city of Albany.

The Directors of the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable on and after Monday next, Jan. 3.

M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, pay the January coupons on the Joliet and Chicago 8 ₱ cent. first mortgage Bonds, and Henry County (Iowa,) 8 ₱ cent. Bonds.

PITTSBURG BANKS—DEC. 27.

Banks.	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bank Pittsburg	$338,941	$241,670	$1,725,470	$736,651
Exchange Bank	408,790	244,413	1,628,282	462,475
M. and M. Bank	208,518	169,349	870,467	201,341
Citizens' Bank	155,975	70,742	611,822	91,221
Mechanics' Bk.	220,005	108,364	762,566	83,256
Iron City Bank	228,990	113,797	836,997	149,710
Allegheny Bank	247,565	118,260	854,433	88,661
Dec. 27	$2,008,764	$1,327,469	$6,706,022	$1,805,547
Dec. 20	2,079,119	1,346,295	6,714,997	1,799,590

ST. LOUIS BANKS—DEC. 24.

Banks.	Circulation.	Exchange.	Specie.
Merchants'	$495,665	$698,929 36	$262,767 08
St. Louis	242,305	312,302 08	152,376 46
Southern	306,371	389,237 79	210,733 46
Mechanics'	396,430	446,847 67	204,104 61
Exchange	253,205	324,006 70	101,176 46
State	483,380	1,000,000 01	583,007 12
Dec. 24	$2,083,350	$3,164,124 02	$1,497,957 24
Dec. 18	2,103,765	3,044,849 27	1,771,673 62

The Hallett Circular Again!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

About a month ago some mention was made of a gentleman bearing the name of HALLETT, in connection with a highly-respectable London firm, interested in American State and Railroad investments. As the most contradictory statements have been recently in circulation about this person and his proceedings in relation to the foreclosure of the mortgages on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad for the benefit of foreign Bondholders, some reliable explanation will be satisfactory. So far as the responsibility of the London firm is concerned in indorsing the position of Mr. HALLETT, the facts have been ascertained to be as follows: The firm in question represents a large number of Bondholders of the Marietta Railroad, and was invited by others to unite in taking steps to protect their interests under Mr. HALLETT's guidance. Mr. DALLAS and Mr. MASON gave unqualified testimony as to his ability and integrity; and, fortified as he was by nearly 100 letters of introduction *from Ex-Presidents, Governors, Secretaries, and statesmen* of all classes, it would have been impossible to have withstood such an amount of cumulative evidence in his favor. The letter to which the name of the firm appears was entirely a private communication, intended for their own clients—already interested in the Roads —and was lithographed in their own office. The procedure of foreclosing the mortgages was unanimously intrusted to three (3) attornies, of whom this Mr. HALLETT is one—the terms are not unusual under similar circumstances—in fact, I suspect many a mortgage-holder in this City would be glad to get his foreclosure effected on as favorable conditions. But recently all sorts of rumors, impugning the motives and affecting the credit of Mr. HALLETT, have been in circulation on this and the other side of the Atlantic. Without, however, attempting to pass an opinion on the merits of this gentleman as an agent for foreigners, I cannot but regret that United States Ministers at Paris and London should so readily commit themselves by indorsing the responsibility of an American not personally known to them in their own country.

SPECTATOR.

A Test of Net Earnings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Money writer of the *Herald* in October last predicted *par* for New-York Central. Thereupon, the market which stood about 69, declined rapidly to 61¼. The *Herald* turned as suddenly and predicted 75 by the 1st of January. The market advanced to 83¼ or 84, and 75 will not be touched this year. Finding both predictions at fault, your neighbor this morning comes up to the honest record of what the line has accomplished in four years. I desire to hold him to the figures of his own making in order to trace briefly the conclusion to which they infallibly lead. This is the more readily done, as for four years past the capital of the Company has been stationary *and the dividends paid in cash.*

1. The *Herald* says the outstanding Funded Debt of 1855 stood.....$14,140,042
And on Sept. 30, 1858.....14,402,634

An increase in four years of.....$262,992

2. Grant this correct. And now for its application as a test of the four years' business of the concern:

During this period it has *paid dividends* in cash.....$7,880,000
Added new equipment.....900,227
Added to value of road and real estate.....1,309,977
Total.....$9,990,804
Of which, by increase in Funded Debt.....262,992
Paid from net earnings of the Road.....$9,635,613

This result admits of no question. *The cash was certainly paid.* That it was *not* borrowed the *Herald* record proves. *It must therefore have been honestly earned*, as well as regularly paid, over and above the current expenses of operating the road and the current interest on the funded debt, *or it could not have been paid at all*, either for dividends or improvements on the line.

3. The Road has not been run down in earning this grand result; nor its current finances reduced or embarrassed. The surplus in 1855 stood $260,242. It is now $1,294,338. The equipment in 1855 consisted of 188 locomotives, and 2,475 cars. It now consists of 216 locomotives and 3,097 cars. The material and fuel paid for and on hand in 1855 stood $694,274; it now stands $1,340,201.

From such data with which to judge, can any man who is not wilfully blind fail to see that this road has triumphantly vindicated its claim to be ranked among the first-class securities of the country, and that the day is not distant when it will be sought for at prices commensurate with the return it is sure to yield.

A STOCKHOLDER.

[Advertisement.]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ THE INTEREST COUPONS due on the Bonds of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company will be paid on the 1st of January at the Mercantile Bank.

P. PETTIBONE, Treasurer.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Dec. 24, 1858.

Real Estate.....TUESDAY, Dec. 28.

By order of Court in the suit of JANE M. LOWNDES vs. GEORGE D. CARTER and others, Mr. BLACKMAN sold four lots on the west side of Eleventh-avenue, 75 feet 6¾ inches south of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, for $1,500; bought by the plaintiff.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW & Co. sold by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Sheriff, in the suit of JOSEPH GOODWIN vs. ABRAHAM D. MAYER, &c., the following property:

1 lot south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, 251 feet 7 inches west of Eighth-avenue	$250
1 lot adjoining on the west side	195
2 lots adjoining on the west side	300
1 lot adjoining on the west side	100
1 lot ad